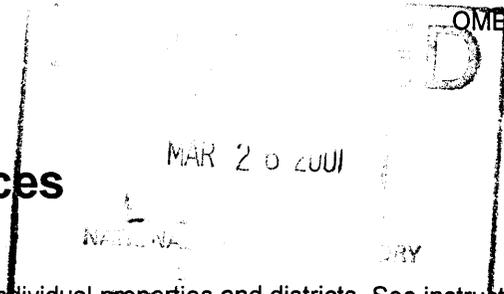


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



443

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Deputy Warden's House

other names/site number Burghart House; Cowperthwaite House; C House / 5FN1805

2. Location

street & number 105 Main [N/A] not for publication

city or town Cañon City [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Fremont code 043 zip code 81212

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Georgina Centogian State Historic Preservation Officer 3/20/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 5.2.01 Date of Action

Deputy Warden's House

Fremont County, CO

Name of Property

County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 0 buildings

0 0 sites

0 0 structures

0 0 objects

1 0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/correctional facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone
walls Brick

roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Deputy Warden's House

Fremont County, CO

Name of Property

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rittenhouse, Charles C.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
Department of Corrections-Facilities Division
Local History Center-Cañon City Public Library

Deputy Warden's House

Fremont County, CO

Name of Property

County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 478540 4254270
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Niki Moore, Contract and Grants Manager

(edited by H. Wilson)

organization Colorado Department of Corrections

date 17 November 2000

street & number 2862 South Circle Drive

telephone 719-226-4533

city or town Colorado Springs

state Colorado

zip code 80906

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Colorado Department of Corrections

street & number 2862 South Circle Drive

telephone _____

city or town Colorado Springs

state Colorado

zip code 80906

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the northwest corner of First and Main streets at the west end of Cañon City in an area of commercial and residential development. The house is one of four buildings on a small strip of land that lies between First Street and the formidable walls of the Colorado State Penitentiary. On the northern portion of this strip is the Women's Prison (now the Colorado Territorial Prison Museum and listed in the National Register) and another residence with its garage, which are not part of this nomination. Sited on the southern end of the state-owned ground, this building was originally built in 1901 as the living quarters for the Deputy Warden, but now serves as an office building for the Colorado Department of Corrections. The 2800 square foot house has a full basement and sits on a small grassy plot of land. There is a low stone wall of quarry faced ashlar on the east and a concrete driveway immediately behind the building on the north. The imposing stone wall of the prison, four-foot thick reaching 20 feet in height and capped with barbed wire, marks the western edge of the property. Two cat-sized (14" high by 27" long) limestone lions, a male on the west and a female on the east, lie on the low walls flanking a short series of steps that leads to the front entrance on the south. A stone walkway, sunken into the lawn and almost obscured from view, meanders along the east side of the house. A brick-lined furrow (only a few inches wide and deep), which once served for irrigation, encircles the house.

The two-story Queen Anne home has an irregular plan and its asymmetrical façade is marked with an oriel window and a tall, oversized, round tower with a domed roof. There is a beveled bay window and an enclosed flat roof porch on the east side. The raised foundation is regularly coursed, quarry-faced sandstone ashlar. The walls are brick with stone trim and are covered with a thin coat of stucco. A mix of wall materials is used to avoid a smooth wall surface. The brick walls are broken by narrow stringcourses of quarry faced stone that serve as sill coursing, while wider stone stringcoursing runs along the tops of the windows. The moderately pitched, multi-hipped roof has overhanging boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Four brick chimneys, three with corbelled caps, pierce the roof. The wood frame windows vary in their size and shape. Generally most windows are tall, narrow, double hung sash with a one-over-one light, but they vary in width. Despite alterations to the front and side porches and some deterioration caused by age and neglect, the building still retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. The building's distinctive Queen Anne elements are readily conveyed.

The house faces south onto Main Street, where the lion-guarded steps and a wide walkway lead to another series of five sandstone steps and the offset front porch. (In the middle of the top step, the words "deputy warden" are carved. It appears that another word preceded the word deputy but was sanded away.) The gabled porch roof has triangular knee braces, square cut shingles in the gabled end, and a paneled frieze. It is supported by square posts resting on a paneled wall. (An historic photograph shows a flat roofed porch with a paneled frieze supported by three Tuscan columns resting on stone pedestals. A balustrade is positioned on a portion of the porch roof. It is not known when the porch roof and its supports were changed, but the paneled frieze was retained.)

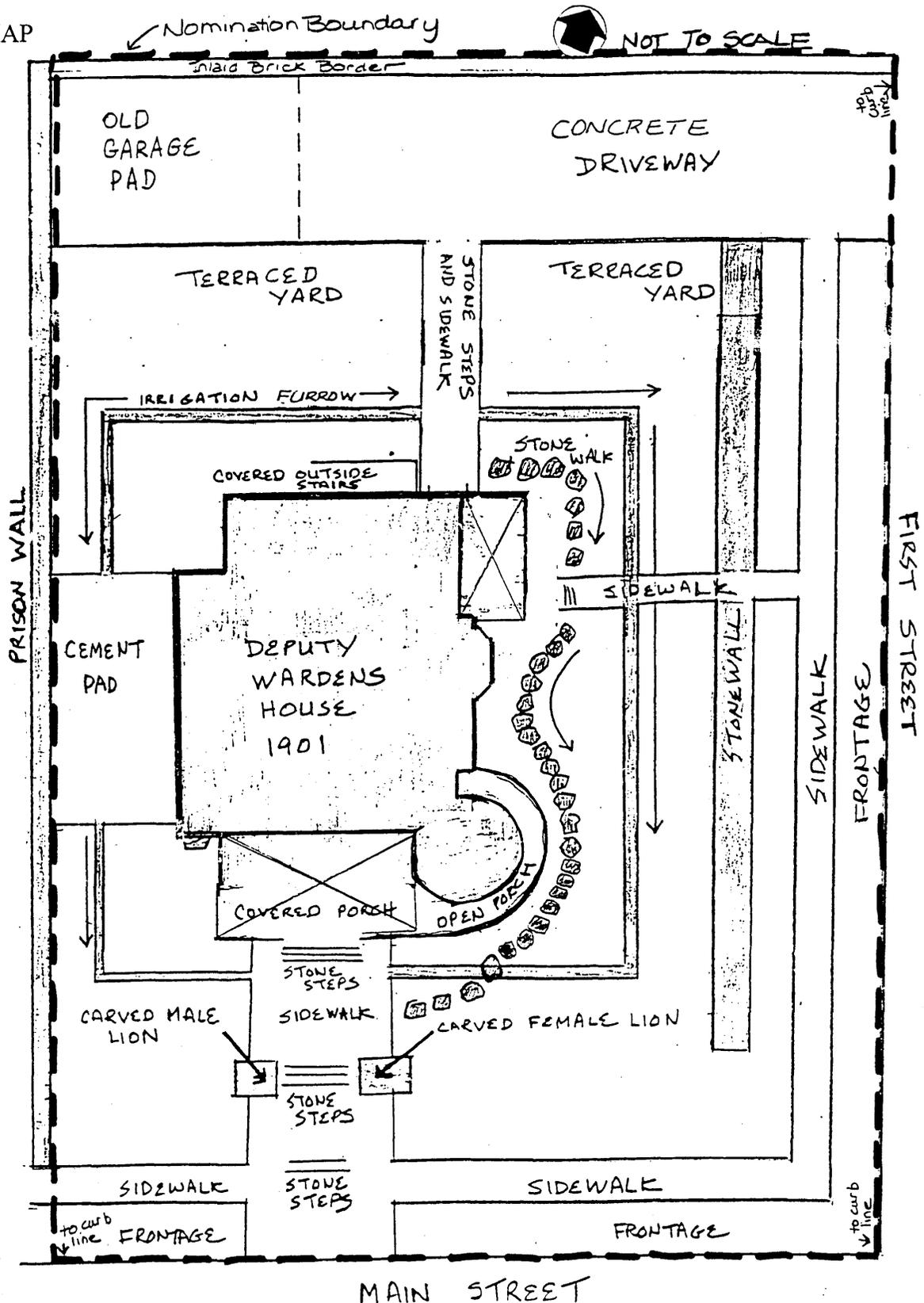
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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

SKETCH MAP



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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

Section number 7 Page 3

The porch roof shelters the front entrance (a glazed and paneled door with a plywood-covered transom) and one of the windows of the tower that projects from the southeast corner of the house. This tall round tower is almost three stories high and has a domed roof capped with a finial. Three windows on each of the two floors punctuate the tower. A stone panel containing a lion's head below three courses of square stones decorate the upper portion of the tower. As a counterpoint, an oriel window occupies the other end of the façade. Aligned directly below the oriel window are a large, main floor window and a smaller basement window. Above the porch roof another window punctuates the wall between the tower and the oriel window. At the base of the tower is an open rounded porch that extends beyond the gable roof and wraps around to the east side of the house. This rounded porch is outlined by a solid stone wall topped with a decorative wall comprised of alternating square stones and square open spaces in a checkerboard pattern. A stone block at the base of the tower wall bears the inscription "1901 Commissioners Hines, King White."

The decorative rounded porch wall ends at the hipped roof projection on the east side. This projection contains a trio of windows in a modified Palladian motif (three different sizes with the arched central window marked by stone voussoirs and filled with stained glass) and a flat roof beveled bay window. There is a window on the second floor above the bay window, and three small basement windows punctuate the raised stone foundation wall. Beyond the bay window is a single story, flat roofed porch that is enclosed with glazing above board and batten siding. A series of steps flanked by low stone walls that end at the siding indicate there once was an entry here. A paneled door on the second floor leads to the roof of the porch. An historic photograph shows a screened porch with a screen door while the roof of the porch serves as a balcony framed by a turned balustrade. It is not known when the screen door or the balcony balustrade was removed; nor is it known when the porch was glazed in. There is a small basement window below the porch

A small extension on the rear (north side) of the house continues the board and batten and glazing of the enclosed side porch. The historic photograph shows this extension was also screened in but the siding below the screening does not appear to be board and batten. (It is possible that when the screen door was removed and glazing replaced the screening, the lower portions of the porch and the extension were uniformly clad with board and batten siding. A date for these alterations is not known.) This salt box roofed, rear addition contains an entryway and two small windows with wide board surrounds. The longer roof section of this small addition extends across the masonry wall towards a central small square window on the first floor. There are two tall narrow windows on the second level.

The west side of the house continues the irregular footprint of the building, although there is uniformity in the fenestration pattern that is not seen on the other sides of the building. The 12 windows that punctuate the west side are in alignment—that is, the four narrow second floor windows are directly above the wider main floor windows, which are directly above the small basement windows. There are three windows in the smaller recessed back portion of the house, while the larger front portion contains the other nine windows. An external chimney projects from the wall near the juncture of the two sections of the house.

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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

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Despite its conversion from a single family home, much original interior fabric remains. Historic interior features include the wood paneled staircase with a stained glass window, original doors with hardware, the spiral staircase in the tower, and utility areas with tongue and groove ceilings. Although covered with shag carpeting, much of the wood flooring is original.

In the entry way there is a 3-tier staircase with walnut covered panels. (However, the wood parquet flooring in the entryway is not original.) The banister is the original carved wood and has been painted. The three Palladian-inspired windows ascend with the staircase, one is double hung and the other two are a fixed sash. In addition, a large arched stained glass window is on the first tier of the staircase. To the right of the entry is the tower with the original wrought iron spiral staircase to the basement. All of the doors in the house have the original hardware with the addition of newer, more secure hardware. The French doors leading to the living room appear to be original. The fireplace in the living room has been renovated, is not original to the house, and was probably reconstructed in the 1960s. There is a large wallpapered mural on the west wall probably placed there during the 1940s or 1950s. In the small pantry area the cupboards both above the counter and under the counter appear to be of the same 1940s/1950s period. At the southeast corner of the kitchen is a small wood staircase to the basement. The low, diagonal ceiling in the staircase is tongue and groove wood that has been painted. The kitchen cupboards and drawers are also from the 1940s or 1950s. What appears to be an eight-drawer spice cabinet is inset at the corner of the counter with quarter-round drawers. A four-drawer insert is at the back of the counter. The door from the kitchen to the back porch has an elaborately carved surround and a transom that has not been covered.

The second floor of the tower is not accessible from the first floor. A smaller room at the northwest corner of the house appears to be the original bathroom. The original steam heater has been encased behind wood, the cupboards in the room are of the same 1940s/1950s period as the kitchen. Next to this room to the east is a very small room with a shower. The original use of this room is unclear. It appears the shower was added in the 1960's as the house during this period was used as a boarding house for travelling CDOC staff.

The basement ceiling is plastered and has a suspended grid ceiling installed over it. The basement floor is concrete with vinyl asbestos tiles. The floor joists appear to be 2x10's, rough cut. Off of the small furnace room is the original coal chute window. In addition to several storage rooms and a conference room, there is a full bathroom in the basement that was most likely added within the last 25 years.

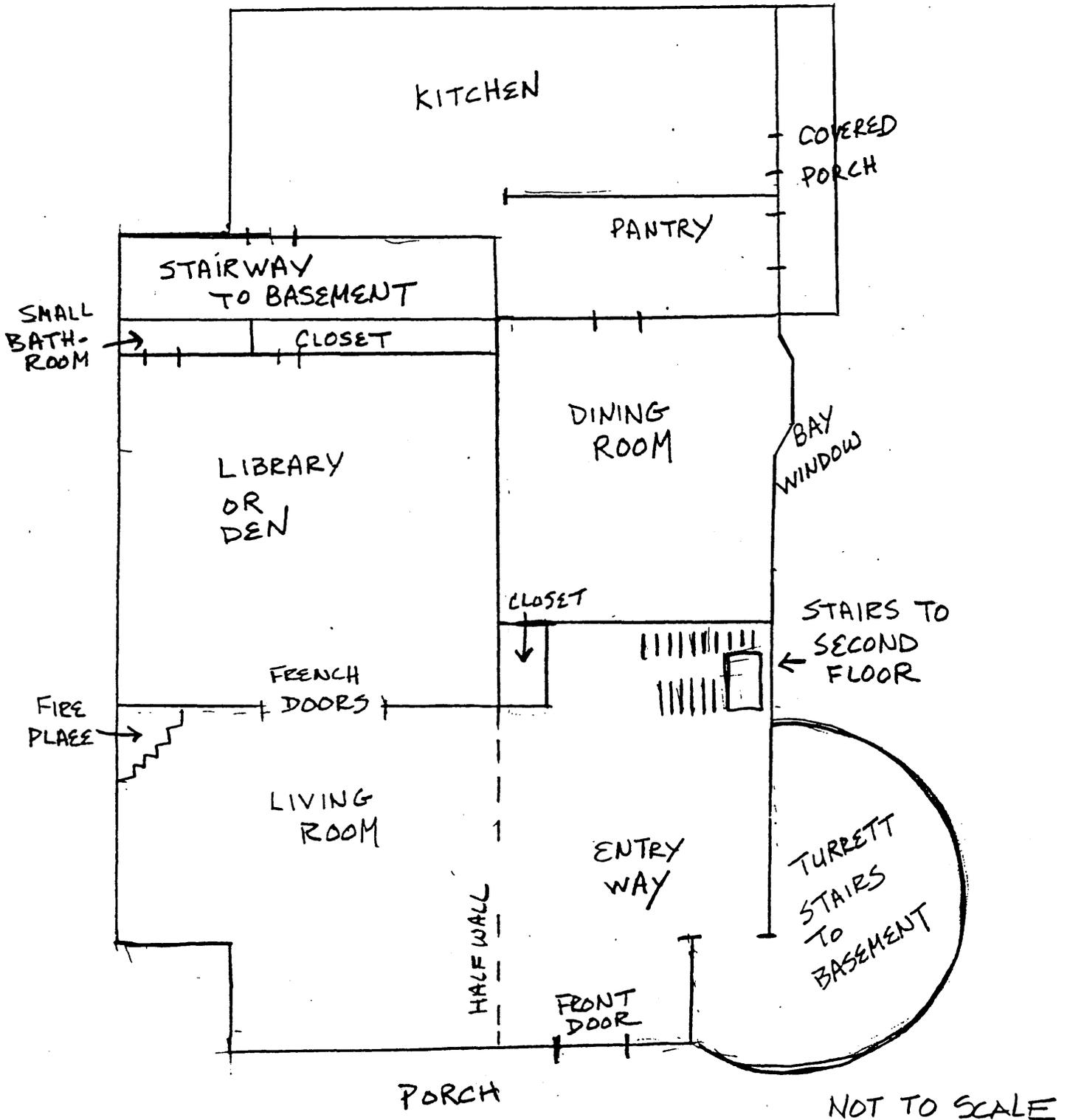
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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

Floor Plan -- First Floor



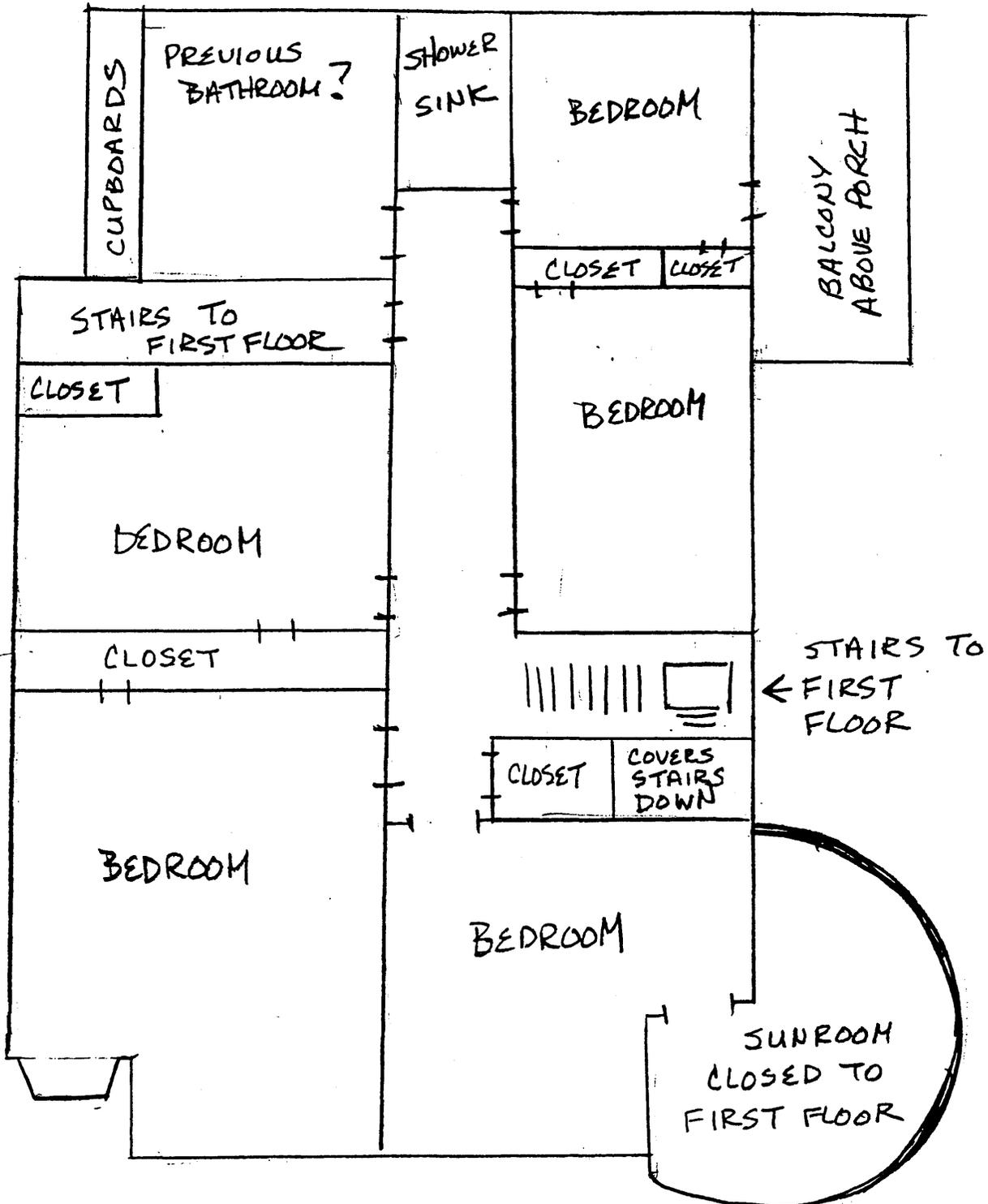
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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

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Floor Plan -- Second Floor



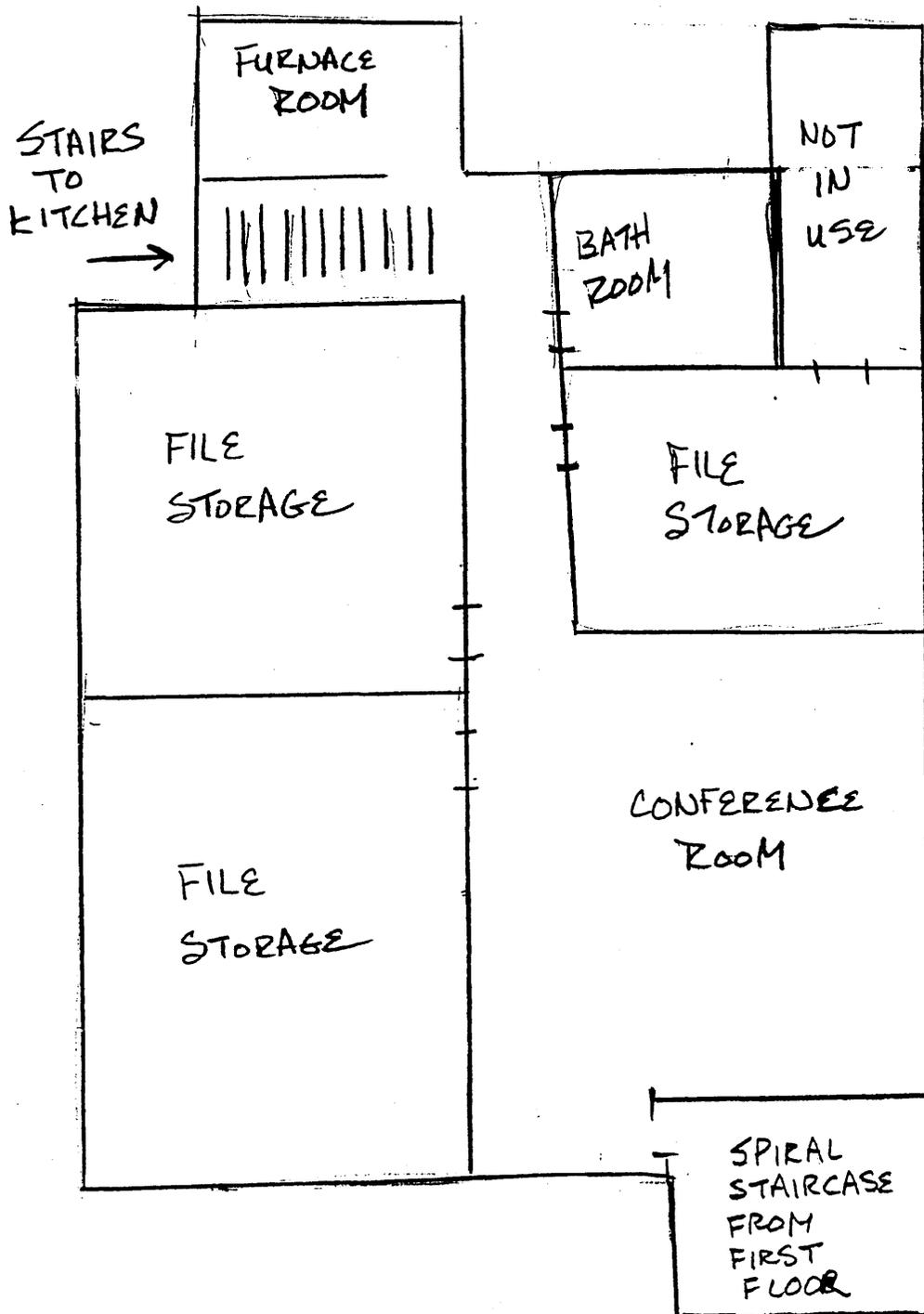
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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

Section number 7 Page 7

Floor Plan -- Basement



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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

Section number 8 Page 8

SIGNIFICANCE

The Deputy Warden's House is eligible to the National Register under criterion C for its architectural significance as a distinctive local interpretation of the Queen Anne style. Queen Anne is described as "a most varied and decoratively rich style" consisting of a variety of forms, textures, and materials that create "an exuberant visual display" (Blumenson 1981:63). Defining characteristics include asymmetrical massing, multi-planed roofs, and a mix of wall materials and other devices (such as oriel and bay windows) to avoid a smooth-walled surface. Homes with towers placed at front façade corners are most often Queen Anne. The Deputy Warden's House exhibits all these characteristics. While there are other two-story masonry homes exhibiting Queen Anne details in Cañon City, none possess the unusual combination of elements found on this 1901 residence. Two notable examples are the much larger houses located at 929 Greenwood and 412 North 15th, also designed by C. C. Rittenhouse, the architect responsible for the Deputy Warden's house. There are towers on these two Queen Anne homes, but they are in better proportion to the overall design and are not as round. In contrast, the much larger tower of the Deputy Warden's house almost overwhelms the building and is so round that it is as if the house projects out from the tower instead of the reverse. Perhaps the architect was compelled to make more of a statement in keeping with the formidable construction next door. The oriel window on this house also appears to be a unique feature among Cañon City residences. Despite some porch alterations, the Deputy Warden's House still represents a distinctive example of Queen Anne architecture in Cañon City with its oriel window, wrap-around circular open porch, lion-guarded walkway, and oversized, three-story, domed-roof tower.

Historical Background

The mouth of the grand canyon of the Arkansas River--the site of Cañon City--was a favorite camping ground of the Ute long before the coming of Euro-Americans. Pike and his party camped here in December of 1806. In the spring of 1859, a small village known as Cañon City was established on the north side of the Arkansas River. The town flourished with the influx of gold seekers. The United States Congress authorized the building of six territorial penitentiaries in the western part of the country to restrain the many criminals who were migrating west. The Colorado Territorial Penitentiary was established by an act of the Colorado Territorial Legislature approved January 7, 1868. It was the first of the six Territorial Penitentiaries to be constructed. The Territorial Penitentiary was located in Cañon City as a result of votes being traded by the legislators of Cañon City and Denver. Denver and Golden were vying to become the State Capital. With the help of votes from Cañon City, Denver was selected as the state capital and Cañon City was chosen as the site for the Penitentiary. Local citizens welcomed it as a deterrent to the lawlessness of the region and as a better solution than the frontier jails, often unfit for human beings.

Construction of the Territorial Prison by the federal government began in September 1869. The 2-1/2 story stone building with 42 cells received the first prisoners on June 7, 1871. Built of native stone quarried on the site, the building was located in the middle of a 25-acre site donated by Jothan Draper. Overcrowding

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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

Section number 8 Page 9

was a frequent and recurring problem. Soon other buildings were added as the convict population grew. The prison was officially transferred to Territorial authorities in April 1874. The following year, stone walls were erected around the prison compound. When Colorado became a state in 1876, the facility became the Colorado State Penitentiary.

The correction facility was sited against a hogback of lime and sandstone, which proved to have enormous benefits as Noel (1997:342) points out:

This location made it possible to put prisoners to work on the traditional rock pile, quarrying the beige sandstone not only for their own confinement but also for buildings throughout the town. The lime was sold for smelter flux and used to build paved roads with convict labor statewide. Before the practice was abandoned, prisoners built many roads, including Cañon City's spectacular Skyline and Royal Gorge scenic drives.

Before the Queen Anne residence was constructed in 1901, a building known as the Fremont House stood on the site. Built in the early 1860s, the three-story Fremont House was used as a hotel, while a post office and a general store operated in the basement. By the 1870s, it was the leading hotel in the community. After the prison began expanding in the 1890s, the property was acquired and the hotel torn down. Inmate labor built the eight-room house with local bricks and stone cut from the quarry behind the prison. Due to the "local" source of labor and materials, it cost only \$7,500 to build the house. The house was constructed with a full basement and was heated by steam from the prison boilers on the other side of the prison walls.

It was the intent at that time (and remained so for more than half a century) that the warden and the deputy warden would never be behind the prison walls at the same time. As the warden's house was established within the walls of the prison, the deputy's home was built outside the prison walls. This practice would continue until the early 1950s, although the policy was not officially changed until the late 1960s.

The architect for the residence was Charles C. Rittenhouse, who was also responsible for numerous buildings in Cañon City. Rittenhouse was born in Van Wert, Ohio on August 16, 1852. At the age of 18, he learned the trade of carpenter, serving as an apprentice for three years, after which he was a journeyman and a contractor for two years. Rittenhouse then went to Fort Wayne, Indiana for two years to study architectural drawing. He arrived in Hastings, Nebraska in August 1877 and began his architectural practice. He designed the Farrell Block (interestingly enough, constructed of Colorado sandstone), the First National Bank, and several public schools in Edgar, Fairfield, and Friendville, Nebraska. Rittenhouse also drew the plans for the Hastings State Hospital.

It is not known when the architect arrived in Cañon City, although he designed the Burrage Building (on Main Street within the National Register listed downtown historic district) and a residence for Fred Whipple in 1899. He first appears in the *Colorado State Business Directory* in 1900 under the listing of

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Deputy Warden's House
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“Bradbury & Rittenhouse.” (Bradbury was listed as the only architect in Cañon City from 1891 through 1898.) His association with Bradbury continues another year. The 1902 directory has a listing for “Rittenhouse C C, architect, 1 Central Block.” This entry continues until 1905, when he no longer appears. Researchers at the Local History Center of the public library have been unsuccessful in finding out more information about Rittenhouse and just how long he lived and worked in Cañon City. During his apparently short practice in town, he was responsible for numerous buildings. Other buildings attributed to Rittenhouse include residences for J. D. Biggs, Gilbert Campbell, Thomas S. Lowther, and F. R. Rockwell—all designed in 1900. In 1901, along with the Deputy Warden’s House, Rittenhouse also designed the First Presbyterian Church, the Frank L. Smith Building, the Arthur Block, and Dr. Ward’s Hospital. The following year, he designed the Canon City Public Library and the South Canon High School (which was destroyed by fire in 1914).

The first Deputy Warden to occupy the house was J. C. Burghart, who was listed at the home in the 1902 city directory. (Burghart was listed in the 1901 city directory as the yardmaster and living at 603 College Avenue.) In 1903, Deputy Warden W.E. Granger occupied the house and remained there until 1906. George Buchanan came to the house as Deputy Warden in 1918 and resided there until 1925.

During the 1920's and 1930's the house drew considerable attention for its attractive gardens and landscaping. The Deputy Warden at the time, W.L. "Billy" Green, spent numerous hours tending to such. Green was well known in the community for his more sensitive side (although not apparent to the inmates), for dressing the graves of fallen correctional officers and dead inmates with the flowers he nurtured in his gardens.

Later, the house was inhabited by Vince Donahue, who is known for his participation in one of the first large-scale investigations of the penitentiary regarding poor management and negligent treatment of inmates under Warden Roy Best. Donahue committed suicide in the house under the stress of the investigation.

From 1948 to 1954 Harry Tinsley occupied the house. Tinsley was a strong supporter of programs and reform and is recognized today by the Department of Corrections for his innovative and creative style addressing the rehabilitation of inmates. Tinsley would go on to serve as warden from 1952 until 1965. Tinsley was well known and admired within the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) system for his development of a classification system, building the Maximum Administrative Seg Unit, and facilitating the Pre Release Center. He also spearheaded the department's development of vocational and educational programs for CDOC. In addition, Tinsley is recognized today through the Tinsley Award. The Colorado Correctional Association gives this award each year to a CDOC employee who has gone above and beyond in significant commitment to the department.

After 1954, the house became the Business Manager's home. Jack Cowperthwaite and his family lived in the house for the next twenty years.

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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

In 1975, the house became a home for delinquent juveniles and was officially named C House. The residence was inhabited by house parents who provided supervision, education and other needs while the juveniles were awaiting placement in foster homes. This was one of the first known endeavors to provide specialized juvenile placements. Since that time, C House has been used as a business and administrative building to house CDOC staff.

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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

"Youth Shelter Facility Established." *Fremont County Sun*, 9 April 1975.

"Will Build." *Canon City Clippert*, 9 August 1901, p. 1

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National Park Service**

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Deputy Warden's House
Fremont County, CO

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel is bounded on the north by the inlaid brick border of the driveway; on the south by the curb line of Main Street; on the east by the curb line of First Street; and on the west by the wall of the Colorado State Penitentiary.

Boundary Justification

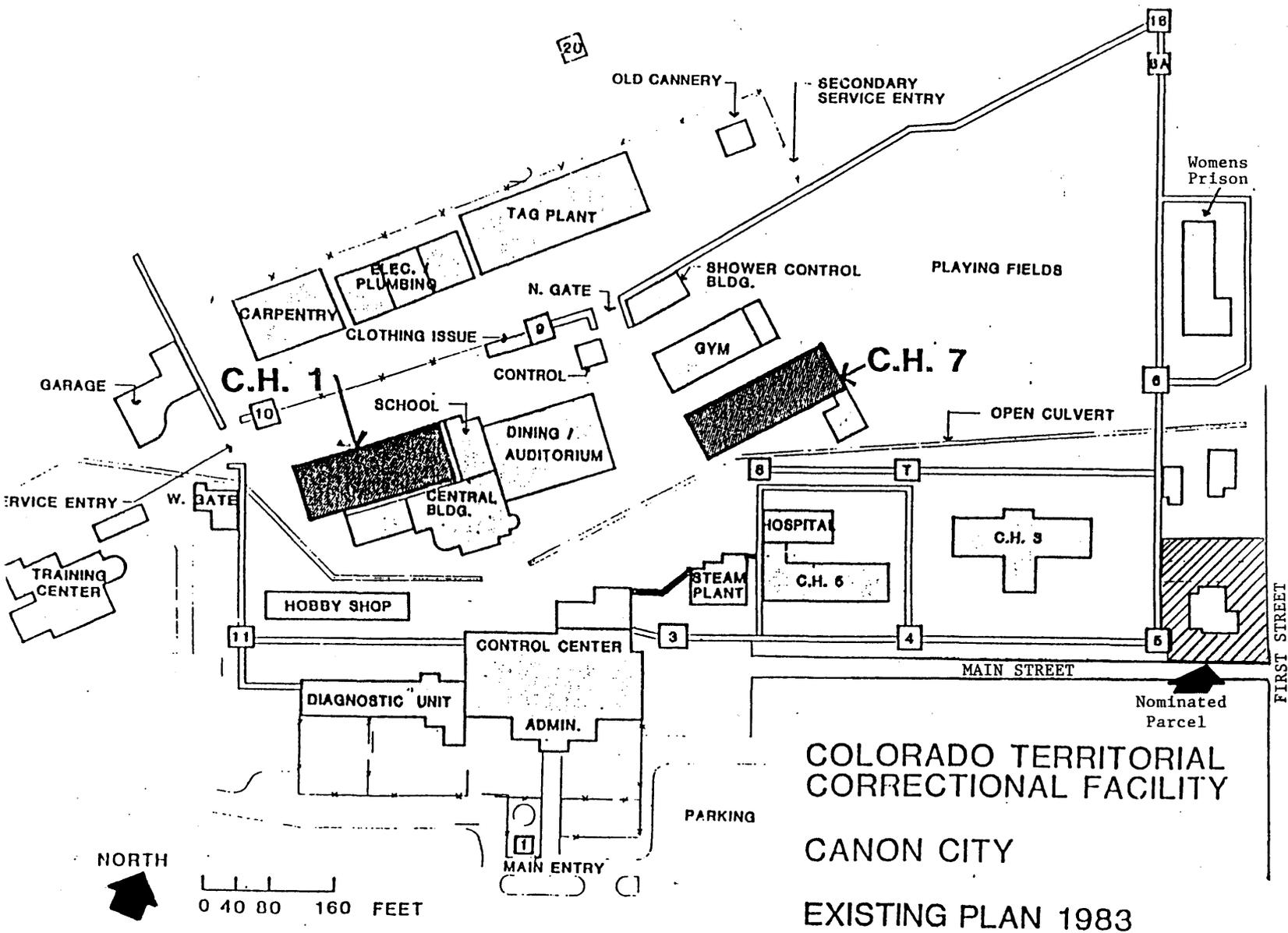
The boundary includes the immediate grounds that have historically been associated with the building.

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Fremont County, CO



COLORADO TERRITORIAL
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
CANON CITY
EXISTING PLAN 1983

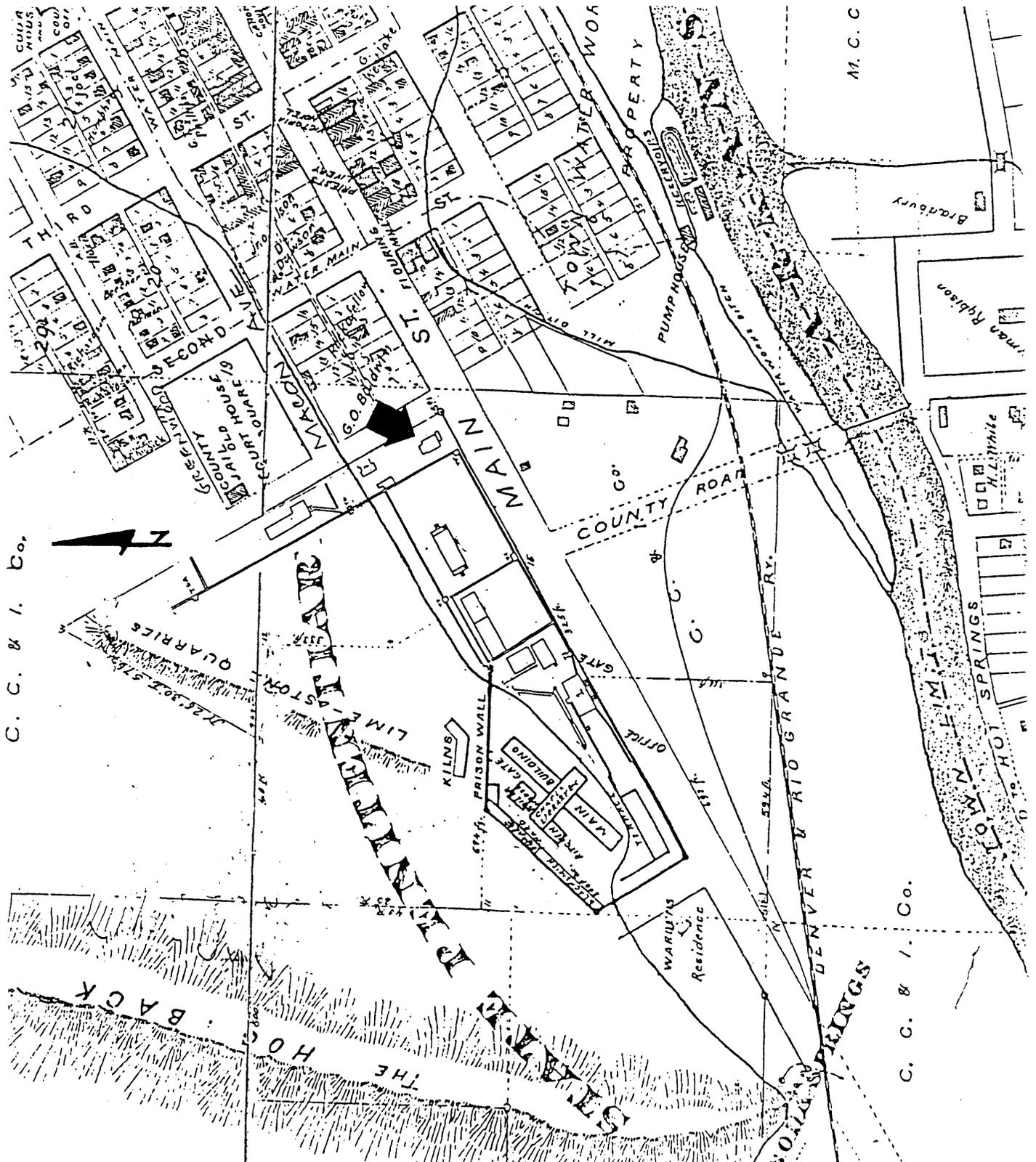
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1886 map of Cañon City by W. C. Willits, Denver, Colorado



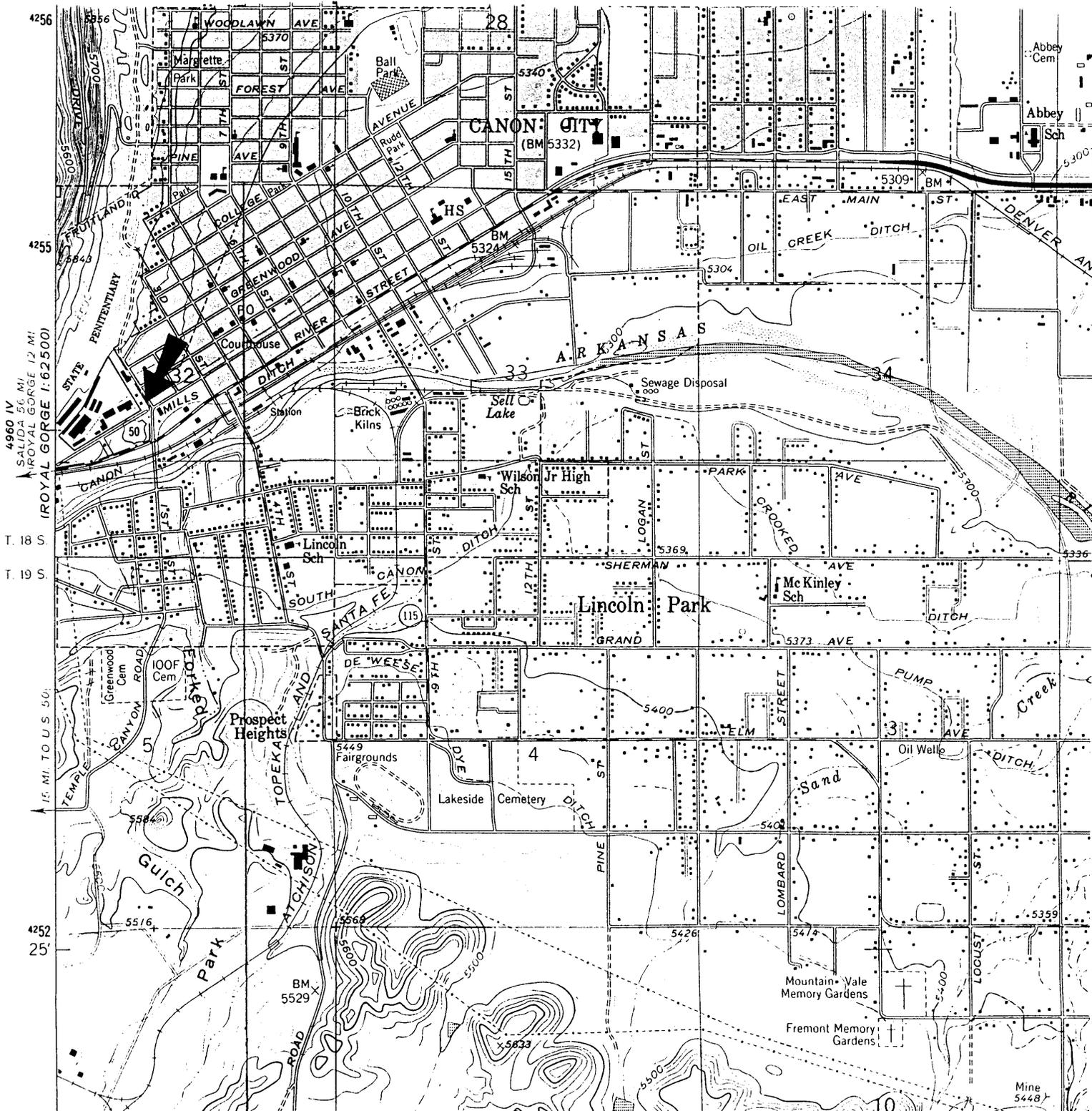
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U.S.G.S. MAP – Canon City Quadrangle (7.5 minute series, photorevised 1976)



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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

name of property: Deputy Warden's House
city, county, state: Cañon City, Fremont County, Colorado
photographer: Niki Moore
photograph date: November 2000
location of negatives: Department of Corrections, 2862 South Circle Drive, Colorado Springs

| <u>photograph</u> | <u>description</u> |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 | front of house (south); camera facing north |
| 2 | east side of house; camera facing west |
| 3 | east side of house; camera facing west |
| 4 | north end of house (rear); camera facing south |
| 5 | west side of house; camera facing southeast |
| 6 | west side of house; camera facing northeast |

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circa 1906-1915

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circa 1929-1932